

ADAMS SENTINEL

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington. GAITHERSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884. NO. 48.

POETRY. DISGUST WITH HIGH LIFE. BY A YOUNG BRITISH LORD.

I would I were a careless child, Still dwelling in my lonely cot, Or roaming through the dusky wild, Or bounding o'er some favored spot: The cumbrous pomp of lordly pride Accords not with the freeborn soul, Which loves the mountain's craggy side, And seeks the rocks where billows roll.

Fortune! take back these cultured lands, Take back this name of splendid sound! I hate the touch of servile hands, I hate the slaves that cinge around: Place me upon the rocks I love, Which sound to ocean's wildest roar, I ask but this—again to rove, Through scenes my youth hath known before.

Few are my years, and yet I feel The world was ne'er designed for me; Ah! why do dark'ning shades conceal The hour when upward spirits flee! Once I beheld a splendid dream, A visionary scene of bliss; Truth!—wherefore did thy hated beam Awake me to a world like this!

I loved—but those I loved are gone: Had friends—my early friends are fled: How cheerless feels the heart alone, When all its former hopes are dead! Though gay companions, o'er the bowl, Dispel awhile the sense of ill, Though pleasure stirs the madd'ning soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still.

Fain would I fly the haunts of men, I seek to shun, not hate mankind; My breast requires the sunken glen, Whose gloom may suit a darkened mind. Oh! that to me the wings were given Which bear the turtle to her nest! Then would I cleave the vault of heaven, To flee away and be at rest.

MINISSEANTRONS. FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE LITTLE BOY AND HIS HA'PENNY.

I was standing one day, in a retired part of Westminster Abbey, looking at the monuments, when I saw a little boy come in, of about ten or eleven years old. He was one of the sweetest and prettiest children I ever beheld. His fine countenance was bright with expectation, and lifted up with smiles of anticipated enjoyment. There was something so engaging in his appearance, that I continued to follow him with my eyes, as he went about, surveying the different objects that presented themselves to his view.

After looking about for some time, a slight shade of melancholy passed over his brow, like a cloud dimming the mild lustre of a beautiful spring morning. The expectation, the curiosity, the anticipated enjoyment had fled. They had gradually yielded to that subdued and chastened feeling, which the holy stillness of the place, and the mournful memorials of departed souls, conspire to produce in every generous bosom.

In the hurry of his entrance, he had not thought of taking off his hat: but it seemed as if it now occurred to him, that there was an impropriety in wearing it, in such a place; and he took it off with so reverent a bearing, that I almost fancied the words of the Patriarch, "How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven," were passing through his mind. He moved as if fearful of breaking the solemn silence that reigned within the sacred walls. There was one monument, which he appeared to regard with peculiar interest. It was erected to the memory of Wm. Wragg, of South Carolina; representing in bass relief, the melancholy shipwreck of that gentleman, and his little son floating ashore, on a raft, hastily constructed by his faithful servant. He next contemplated that of the unfortunate Andre; apparently, with much sympathy; but I was surprised to see him become suddenly agitated, stamp his foot on the ground, and turn away with indignation. I knew not, at the moment, the right he had to be indignant at the outrage committed by some Goth, in striking off the arm of the figure of General Washington. But soon the little ruffled visage became calm again, and settled into its wonted loveliness; and, as he passed slowly from object to object, his features assumed more and more of sedateness, until at length they exhibited a perfect picture of pensive contemplation.

The sad lessons of mortality, told from every tomb, had touched his tender heart. He became affected. He turned to go away; and was retiring with slow and measured steps, when his eye caught the charity-box, that stood in the middle of the area. He stopped. There was evidently something at work within him. There was a good moral association going on. There were the tombs; and there was the charity-box. He regarded them alternately; he looked, and mourned the dead. He looked, and felt compassion for the living; and while two pearly drops forced their way, beneath his beautiful eye-lashes, and the smile of an angel played upon his lips, his little hand

the lofty vault; and the receding echoes, as they grew fainter and fainter, seemed like the sweet accents of the blessed, whispering peace. In a transport of delight I exclaimed, "Here is a deed worthy of Westminster Abbey!" and ran from my concealment, and clasped the little philanthropist in my arms. "And why were you ashamed?" said I. "I was afraid they would laugh at me," said he. "Laugh at thee!—Oh! world, world! how often has thy senseless laugh put modest virtue out of countenance!" I slipped a half crown into his hand, and told him to remember the strange gentleman whom he had met in the Abbey. "I will take it," said he, "if you will let me put it in the charity-box too." "Thou shalt sanctify the gift," I replied, "so hand in hand we walked up to the charity-box. My own reflections, the utter seclusion of the busy world, the still repose of the silent tenants of the grave, the dim twilight of the ancient pile, where tinsured monks once chanted the solemn hymn, and bore their glimmering tapers, together with the superadded tenderness inspired by the pure sacrifice of a little innocent heart, that I had witnessed, all combined to press upon me with such softening influences, that I was upon the point of giving vent to emotions of the deepest feeling. As it was, I felt my heart uplifted—I looked up; a tear of pious joy glistened in his eye as he dropped the piece.—It fell upon the ha'penny; the silver sound united with the brass, and ascended to heaven in holy euphony.

We walked together to the door of the Abbey, and as we stood in the street about to separate, I asked him his name. He told it—he was an American; he had been sent to England for education. We parted, and I never saw him more.

Whenever my spirits are depressed, or my temper becomes ruffled by the collisions of life, I call up the remembrance of this little boy and his ha'penny, and it never fails to soothe my distempered feelings, and to restore to me my good will to mankind.

SUCCESSION OF DESIRES.

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It never is at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be cured by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our present desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified in proportion as we view them. As we approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion vanishes. They prove to be bubbles, which as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even satisfy us. We weep for more worlds to conquer.

A CONTRAST.

If the beauties of the year are so fading and its bounties so soon perish; if the loveliest scenes of nature lose their charm, and a few revolving years break the spell that binds us to those whom we love best; if the very figure of the earth is changed by its own convulsions; if the form of human government and the monuments of human power and skill cannot endure—if even systems of philosophy that predominated in one age are exploded in another; if nothing on the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, preserves its form unchanged, what is there that remains forever the same?—What is there over which autumnal winds and wintry frosts have no power? What does not pass away while we are struggling with calamity? What that is proof against the fluctuations of human opinion, and the might of the ocean's waves, and the convulsions by which mountains are heaved up from the abyss or are thrown from their deep foundations?

It is the God by whom these mighty works are done, by whose hands this great globe was first moulded and has ever since been fashioned according to his will. Hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, Jehovah, the Creator of the ends of the earth, faints not, neither is weary?

Good Advice.

In one of the courts of New York a blacksmith who had a gift of hammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness in a lawsuit between two journeymen of his; the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge after hearing his testimony asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle the coat being five times the amount of the disputed sum.—In reply the witness observed—"I told the fool-o-ols to settle. I s-s-said the constable would take their co-o-oats, the lawyers their sh-shirts, & by j-i-j-i-jing, if they got into your Hon-Honor's Court, you'd sk-sk-skin 'em."

From the Barnstable Journal.

ters were permitted to sit in the boat, the wind being light, which was veered some distance behind the vessel. After sailing in this situation some time, they desired to take a hule child, belonging to a passenger, with them. The boat was drawn along side of the vessel for the purpose of complying with their wishes. The youngest stepped on the thwart, with the intention of receiving the child. The boat suddenly changed her position, which caused her to lose her balance, and she was precipitated into the water, head foremost. Her father did not notice what was doing until his attention was arrested by the noise of the fall.—Without removing any of his apparel, he leaped into the water to rescue her.—Although a good swimmer, he found it difficult to keep above water, but the daughter made him forget himself, and on her first coming to the top he caught her and swam for the boat. The girl finding herself in this situation seized her father around the neck, which drew his head under, and after a short struggle they both sank together. The consciousness of the father was at this time beyond the power of language to convey. He must leave the child or both perish. His efforts to rise with her, he says, were vain. He struggled and thrust the child from him, and reached the surface of the water almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he found himself some distance from the boat, but by his, and the efforts of the daughter in the boat, he succeeded in getting to her. On casting his eyes to the spot where he had left the object of his anxiety, he saw her hand above water, moving in a slow dying motion. Unwilling to relinquish his hopes, he propelled the boat towards her, with all his remaining strength; but before he arrived to where she was seen, she had disappeared from the top, but was discovered, by her white dress, beyond his reach beneath. Without any hope of saving her, he plunged his oar into the water as far as he was able, and soon found that something was attached to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feelings of hope and fear, and to his surprise and joy, his child had grasped it with both hands, and she was taken once more, with life not quite extinct, into the boat. After some time had elapsed, she showed signs of returning animation, and was again restored to the arms of her friends alive. During the time she was in the water, the cries of the mother were loud and distressing. "Lord save them," but her moanings were soon changed to praises.

Strays.—Farmers and others are frequently subjected not only to inconvenience, but to losses which they can ill afford, by not being sufficiently acquainted with the law relating to strays. It is a prevalent opinion that he who advertises an animal taken up, in a public Journal, thus satisfies the law, and need take no further trouble on the subject. This is a mistake. At the request of a friend we give for the benefit of such of our readers as want information, a synopsis of the most important requisitions of the law.

"It is made the duty of every person having strays in his custody, if the owner cannot readily be found, to deliver to the town clerk within four days, in writing or other satisfactory manner, a minute description of them, their color, natural and artificial marks, &c. under the penalty of five dollars for every refusal or neglect; and the clerk is bound under the same penalty to make an entry of the same on his book. If the owner does not appear within 30 days after a stray has been taken up, it is the duty of the person who took him up to advertise the same, giving a particular description of the animal, in at least one paper published in the county; and in case of neglect or refusal to do so, he forfeits all claim to the animal, and can collect nothing as a recompense for damages sustained, cost of keeping, or as a reward. If within ninety days after the publication of said advertisement, no owner shall appear with proper evidence that said stray is his property, the person taking up the same, shall apply to a justice of the peace who will cause the same to be disposed of at a constable's sale, after at least ten days notice, and out of the money so obtained, the Justice to whom it is returned will pay all reasonable charges for damages, cost of keeping, &c."—North. Banner.

Curious Incident.

The Salem Gazette relates that on the arrival of that port of the British brig of war, Savage, the Commander sent a note on shore addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, proffering the usual courtesies of a salute. There being neither commanding officer nor garrison, the note was opened at the Custom House, and a verbal answer was sent by the Collector with the concurrence of other gentlemen, (no one feeling authorised to act formally in the matter,) that the salute should be returned. After some further intercourse, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the brig, in compliment to the citizens of the town, who returned it by a national salute.

Mr. S. G. Clemson, who has recently returned from Europe, after a long and faithful apprenticeship in the school of mines at Paris, has accepted the appointment of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, to visit and report on the gold region recently discovered in York county.

CUTTING UP A FRENCHMAN. (From "Miriam Coffin.")

The Grampus on her passage from Nantucket to London, encountered a French privateer. On account of her owner's peacetime principles, she was furnished with no firearms. "Isaac" is now sir Isaac Coffin.

"The Frenchman steered for, and gained gradually and steadily upon the Grampus; and the event was most anxiously looked for by all on board. The ship, deeply laden as she was with oil, was of great value, and as Seth thought, eminently worth preserving. But the Frenchmen were determined they should change owners,—for they managed their little craft with great skill, and altered their course in chase whenever Macy changed his. The breeze was brisk and suited the schooner to a crack; while the laden ship, though the fleetest of her class, could not show her heels to advantage, without a stronger wind. Macy tried his vessel upon every tack—but escape was impossible—the wedge-like schooner gained upon him at every turn.

Now would I give the half of our cargo, said Macy, for a few guns to speak to that saucy little scamp in his own language! and then turning to Jethro, he said rather bitterly, dost thou remember, friend Coffin, what I told thee about the six pounders, before we left port? I fear thou wilt pay dearly enough for not taking my advice. There comes salute number one!

A gun at that moment was fired from the Frenchman, across the bow of the Grampus; but the shot went wide, and was most probably intended merely as a warning to heave to. Seth paced the deck in great agony of spirit, muttering as he went, words that sounded very much like damnation, and the like. The sound may have been equivocal to the ear of Jethro, for he forebore to put in his usual caution of swear not at all, as he was wont to do, whenever Captain Seth used obnoxious words.

The Grampus was now kept off two or three points, and a foretop mast-standing sail was about being set; but in the hurry of the moment, by some mishap, the tack unrove. A couple of hands were ordered aloft to rig the boom and reeve in the tack anew.—In an instant little Isaac, who had heard the order, put the end of the rope between his teeth, ran up the fore-shrouds, crept out of the top of the fore-yard like a monkey, and then out upon the bare boom. But before he had accomplished his task, the Frenchmen brought their long-tom, charged with small shot, to bear upon the yard, and let drive at Isaac, thinking probably, that his labor might be the means of enabling the Grampus to escape. The little fellow was not disconcerted by this terrible salute, although the balls whistled like hail around him. He fearlessly and deliberately went on with his work.

They are again charging the gun! shouted English Bill. Come down my boy!—creep in! creep in! Seize one of the halyards, and let yourself down with a run!

Ay, Ay! cried Isaac as he finished reeving tack. He then quickly gathered a few fathoms in his hands, threw the coil down upon the fore-castle, and the sail was immediately hoisted. The long-tom was again elevated, and the gunner was in the act of applying the match, but Isaac stopped not for the additional peppering.

The cords ran swiftly through his glowing hands. And, quick as lightning, on the deck he stands.

Hah!—my little younker!—my eyes, but you're a brave un!—You'll be an Admiral yet!—I see! exclaimed English Bill, as he joyfully hugged the stripping in his brawny arms.

The prediction of Bill rang in the ears of Isaac for many a year afterwards.—It was like the prophetic sound of the bells to the hearing of Whittington.

Turn again Whittington— Lord Mayor of great London!

The hasty strides of Seth were again arrested by another shot, which passed through the sail over his head. He folded his arms, looked up at the rent sail, and drew up his form, as if some new purpose had taken possession of his despairing mind.

By heaven! said he, I will not part with so fine a ship and cargo, without a deadly struggle.

Swear not! said Jethro, it will not help us in our strait. We may better yield quietly to the necessity. Put down thy helm, Seth, and bring the ship to.

Yield quietly!—dost thou say?—and did I understand thee aright, when thou bid me to bring the ship to?—The eyes of Seth glared wildly upon Jethro, & his nostrils distended like those of an infuriated wild bull at bay. Put down the helm, indeed!—Pray, neighbor Jethro, who is the commander of the Grampus—thou or I? demanded Seth, in high dudgeon.—But he evidently availed himself of the first pretext to let off his anger, for he was waxing exceeding wroth.

linipper—that is scarcely larger than our long boat?

Another shot better directed than the other, splintered a piece from the main-mast and wounded one of the crew.

There, Jethro! there are some of the tender mercies of the French pirate, and an earnest of what we may all expect, if taken.

Yield thee, Seth,—yield thee!—The longer thou dost delay, so much the more hazard to the lives of the people.

Thou hadst better go below, Jethro—I must command here. Yield indeed!—the ship shall sink first! muttered Seth, as Jethro began to descend.

Stand by there, men! shouted the captain in a voice that made every sailor start. It was evident to all, that Seth had put off the quaker, and that prompt obedience was necessary.

Get the long boat launched at a moment's warning—clear away the quarter boats and see all clear, to lower them in an instant. Mate, take in all the small sails quickly!

The manner of Seth was somewhat wild, but resolute and determined; and the men and officers having done his request, stood wondering what command would next be issued, and whereunto those would tend that had already been executed.

The Frenchman was also at fault; for mistaking the maneuvering of Seth for an intention to give up his ship, the schooner was hoisted to, and seemed to await the lowering of the boat from the quarter of the Grampus—even as the conqueror awaits the approach of the enemy subdued to yield up his sword. In rounding to, the schooner had given advantage of the wind to the ship, and while the French crew stood agape at the management of the large vessel, which they already looked upon as a prize, Seth seized upon the helm with his brawny hand. The men, scarcely needing the cautioning word, anticipated his intention as he put the helm hard up, and gave his impressive shout in a suppressed and peculiar tone, which was heard from stem to stern:—

"Let go all the braces and bowlines—slack off sheets and tacks—and square the yards quickly!" This was all done in the twinkling of an eye, and Seth shaped his course as though he would bring his ship under the leeward of the privateer.

After making this demonstration, which was intended to deceive the enemy, her direction was suddenly changed, and her head was brought to bear directly upon the hull of the Frenchman! The crew of the schooner now discovered, but too late, the design of the Grampus; and confusion and dire amazement agitated the people upon her crowded deck. In their haste to remedy their oversight, the Frenchman failed altogether to avert the threatened disaster.

"If thou dost intend to run her down," said Jethro to Seth, hurriedly, projecting his head for a moment from the cabin gangway,—"if—say, hear me, Seth!—for the sake of humanity—if thou art determined to run her down, ease thy helm a little, and give them a chance for their lives!"

"Stand by to lower the boats!" vociferated Seth, stamping furiously upon the deck. A suppressed groan of horror escaped the crew, as they now more plainly perceived the design of their captain.

"The holdest held his breath for a time! The little schooner still lay to, in the trough of a deep sea;—her people running backwards and forwards in frightened confusion; while the huge bulk of the Grampus mounted the last high wave that separated the two vessels.

"Misrecorde!" exclaimed a hundred voices.

A wild scream of despair, heard far above the noise of the element, and the dashing of the ship, burst from the poor doleful Frenchmen.

Down came the Grampus, thundering upon the privateer, and striking her plunging bow directly amidships! The fatal schooner was cut directly in two by the shock; and her heavy armament, together with the irresistible force of the severing blow, bore both parts of her hull with all her ill-fated crew of a hundred souls, beneath the wave.

"Down with the boats!" shouted Seth. But the command, though it could not have been uttered or executed sooner with safety, came too late. The aim of Seth, had been too fatally sure.

The boats reached the spot, and narrowly escaped being sucked into the vortex where the schooner had gone down. The French crew were all sent to their long account, and the next wave left not a trace of the wreck, nor a solitary human being to be saved from a watery grave.

Mr. Chambers' Address.

To the people of the Counties of Franklin & Adams, comprising the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

My Fellow Citizens:—

As your representative in the Congress of the United States, I respectfully invite your attention to some remarks, on the subjects of political interest, which occupied the attention of the last Congress, as well as of the nation. Not that I am the bearer of any intelligence, new or gratifying, that I presume to address you; but as you were pleased to charge me with the presentation of certain memorials to Congress, on subjects in which you felt interested, it is proper that I should make known to you those memorials. These are, I apprehend, but few if any of you, who were not attentive observers of the acts and proceedings of that Congress; and as such know that your Representative was one of a minority of the House of Representatives, that could do nothing efficient, in the form of legislation, for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws, and the security of the national treasury, against Executive usurpation.

Memorials signed by upwards of 1000 of the Citizens of Franklin County, and by more than 800 of the Citizens of Adams county, were presented by me complaining of the acts and measures of the Executive, in the removal of the public Deposites, and of the effect thereby produced on the currency, trade, and business of the country; expressing disapprobation in particular of the arbitrary removal of the Secretary of the Treasury from office, for exercising the judgment and discretion committed to him by Congress in regard to the safe keeping of the National Treasury. Those memorials were respectfully solicited the interposition of Congress, to "restore those deposits, to maintain the public faith; to give confidence again to our trading community, by re-chartering the present Bank of the U. States," or extending its term for closing its business, until some efficient system should be adopted for the stability and uniformity of the currency, and for the necessary facilities of trade and exchange.

Your memorial, I was not allowed to accompany with any argument or remarks, but was confined by the Speaker to a brief statement of their contents, under a strict application of the Rules of the House, though a greater privilege and latitude were sometimes assumed, and allowed to others.

Memorials of like character, poured in upon Congress from almost every part of our extended Republic. From a report made by the Secretary of the Senate under a resolution of that body, it appears, that memorials signed by 151,265 of our citizens, asking relief from Congress, were presented to the late Congress, whilst the whole number presented approving of the act of the Executive, and against the restoration of the deposits, and the recharter of the U. States Bank, amounted to but 17,027. The memorialists who asked relief, embraced all classes of our citizens, representing all conditions, occupations, and professions, that felt and took an interest in a sound currency, steady markets, and what to them was of infinitely greater interest, the preservation of the constitution and laws.—There was in this a strong indication of public sentiment against the Executive experiment. It was an idle as well as an ungracious slander upon the suffering citizens, to say that those memorials emanated from the Bank of the U. States, and that they were procured by its means and influence. The citizens of the counties of Franklin and Adams have no connexion with that Bank; and the memorialists whom I now address, know well, that their sentiments and action, on this subject, were the spontaneous result of free minds sensible of Executive misrule; and that the insinuation of Bank influence and bribery, could only come from those who were as indifferent to truth, and regardless of the character of one class of our citizens, as they were of the interests and property of other classes. Amongst those who complained of the act of the Executive, in the removal of the public deposits, were many of the devoted friends of the President, who had supported him in every contest for the high station which he occupies; and notwithstanding their personal attachment, felt constrained by a sense of duty, to complain of measures, that in their opinion were ruinous to the public interests.

Yet such was the spirit of party and its organization, in the House of Representatives, with the influence of the power and patronage of the Executive, that those memorials, more numerous than ever before were presented to this or any other government, were disregarded by the Executive and the majority of the House of Representatives. Though they could not refuse receiving them, they were not only unheeded, but treated with contumely and ridicule; and the complaints of embarrassment and distress from so vast a number of the most respectable citizens, made no more impression on the majority of the Representatives of those suffering

memorials, than the winds made on the walls of the capitol.

Even the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who if qualified for that high station, would have sympathized with his fellow-citizens in misfortune, was grinding down many of them, as well as properly appreciated the rights of the citizens to prefer their complaints

to their Representatives, so as, at least, to have treated respectfully and attentively the petitions and complaints of their constituents.

he pressed the reference of every thing on this subject to this Committee, was amongst the most prominent to withhold the opportunity of presenting those memorials in the House, and to treat them contemptuously when presented.

It is the part of a just government to hear with patience and respect, and consider with attention, the petitions and complaints of its citizens or subjects. So important was this right considered, that the sages who formed the Constitution of the U. S. States, secured, as they supposed, by a constitutional provision, the right of our citizens thus to petition and ask relief.

If this right is to be exercised by merely allowing the petition to be presented, without giving them a respectful attention or consideration, it is but a mockery of the rights and grievances of the citizens; and the Constitution fails to secure a right deemed one of the most important under our Republican Government. There is not, I believe, any monarch now in Europe, with his subsequent Legislative body, who would venture to treat the complaints of their subjects as the American President, and the majority of the House of Representatives have, during the last winter, treated the memorials of our free citizens. (If an European monarch or his Legislature had so acted to their complaining subjects, it would have been at the peril of their lives, as well as their places.)

There is yet a rightful remedy under our constitutional government, with the people, who must speak and act through the ballot boxes in the selection of Representatives, to the National & State Legislatures, who will represent their sentiments and interests, and respect their memorials.

Many of the friends of the President, in the House of Representatives, were disposed to depreciate the memorials, by alleging that they came from the opposition, as if their opinions and wants were not entitled to the consideration and attention of the House. Whenever it becomes the character of that body, (and the proceedings of the last session went far to establish such a character,) that it legislates for a party; and that the ears and eyes of the majority are only open to the wants and applications of their own political friends, and that the measure or extent of relief, from the ruinous policy of officers in whatever Department of the Government, will depend on the political character of the complainants; there is an end of the blessings of free representative government, and the minority are in a more abject condition than the subjects of European monarchies. The majority ought to remember that political power like other possessions is of very uncertain duration. Fortune's wheel is no more stationary for politicians than others, and they who are at the top should consider, how short a time, or trivial a circumstance, may change their relative condition to others. The only safe and just rule is to consider our representatives and public officers as representing all the people, and that it is their duty to legislate and act alike for the interests and welfare of all.

The only response received from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom the memorials were referred, as a measure of relief, was to be found in the bill reported by them in the regulation of the depositories in the local banks. The bill was reported by the committee on the 23d of April last, and as it was the only measure of relief proposed by the friends of the administration, and as it assumed to regulate the whole national treasury for all time to come, it was to have been expected that ample time would have been allowed both for consideration and discussion. It was not called up by the chairman for near two months after it was reported by them, and then at the close of a protracted session, and after but little consideration or discussion, it was hurried through by the application of the previous question, without any amendments, or any direct vote on the amendments submitted, which were all cut off by the vote of the majority, sustaining the call of the previous question. It was not expected by those who voted for the bill, that it would receive the sanction of the Senate, or become a law, which influenced many to pass it wholesale, without regard to some of its provisions or proposed amendments. As the only measure which came from the administration, which purported to provide for the security of the national treasury, give stability to the currency, and furnish suitable fiscal agents for the government, and which may again be brought forward, it now requires the attention and consideration of the people.

By this bill, Congress was called on to sanction by Legislative action and enactment, an "experiment" of the Executive on the currency of the country. To make this experiment we are required to undo and unseal what the wisdom and experience of our most eminent statesmen, of all parties under various administrations of the Government, labored to obtain; a safe depository for the public money, a sound currency, with facilities of money exchange between the distant parts of this extended nation.

Have not the people of these U. States, possessed and enjoyed for many years, under the auspices of the U. States Bank, a currency and moneyed system, which for the purposes of trade and convenience, is not equalled in any part of the world. The citizen has had it in his power, whether he wanted a currency to use at the most remote points of his country, or to remit money from one extremity of the Union to another, to obtain through the Bank paper, drafts, or bills of exchange of the U. States Bank, every facility for his purposes that could not occasion him a loss of one half of one per cent. If his business, or any other in-

ducement, led him from his home to distant parts of the country, passing through States various in their population and habits, and all having a local currency of limited circulation; yet with the notes of the U. S. Bank, whether issued by the principal bank or its branches, he could transact his business, travel with comfort and convenience, and obtain any where, and every where what gold or silver would procure, without being encumbered with either.

Accommodated as the individual citizen has been in his business or intercourse with his fellow citizens, whether it was in Maine or Missouri; has not the government in its operations since the establishment of this Bank, had all the facilities and accommodations which it required, in the collection and transmission of its money without charge or loss, wherever the public interest, or the purposes of government or its officers required?

It is true that the present Executive of the United States, in his message to Congress of December, 1829, did intimate the opinion that the Bank of the United States "had failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." But what were the responses of the committee of the House and the Senate, on this subject, after bestowing on it their attention and deliberate consideration; committees, a majority of whom were the personal and political friends of the President?

The committee of the House of Representatives reported that in their opinion "It (the Bank of the U. S.) has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie," and "that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States, and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent, has a currency at all comparable to that of the U. States, on the score of uniformity."

The committee of the Senate of which the talented and experienced Senator of Maryland, (Mr. Smith,) who knew as much of the trade and currency of the country as any member of the Senate, then or since, was chairman; reported as their opinion, that we then had "a currency as safe as silver, more convenient, and more valuable than silver," and "that by means of this currency, funds are transmitted at an expense less than in any other country,"—that it was a currency to the citizen that "in all his dealings with the interior, was better than silver; in all his dealings with the commercial cities equal to silver, and if for any purpose he desires the silver, it is at his disposal," almost universally; without any diminution, and never more than a diminution of 1/2 of 1 per cent, and that "it is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire any currency better than this"—and that in the opinion of the committee, the state of the currency was safe for the community, and eminently useful to the government."

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report of the 5th December, 1828, after stating that the United States Bank had discharged its obligations to the government, with fidelity and punctuality, states that it is "the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individuals, and to National wealth. This advantage the Bank has secured to the community, &c."

That it has continued to afford a stable and uniform currency to the country, is a matter too notorious to be controverted. It has also been the fiscal agent of the Government, when from January 1817, till 1st October, 1833, there was received of the revenue of the Government, the sum of 450 millions and upwards, which was paid out, disbursed and remitted to whatever places in this vast country, that the public interests required, without any charge to the government, or the loss of a single dollar.

It has also been the agent of the government, in the payment of pensions, keeping account with about forty thousand pensioners, and paying out annually, millions of dollars, at the risk of the bank, and without any remuneration for the risk, clerk hire, and other incidental expenses.

The safety with which the public money has been kept by the United States Bank, and transmitted throughout the U. States, is attested by all the Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Crawford, as Secretary, on the 4th December, 1818, in reply to an inquiry from a committee of Congress, says that "The bank has correctly discharged the duties of loan agents for the payment of military pensions, as far as has been required by law. It has promptly transmitted the public money wherever and whenever it has been required to perform that service."

Mr. Rush, as Secretary, in his report of the 13th December, 1828, states that "In faithful obedience to the conditions of its charter, and aided by its branches, it has afforded the necessary facilities for transferring the public moneys from place to place, concentrating them at the place required." "The Bank is also the depository with its branches of the public money, from whatever sources of revenue received, thereby giving safety to the keeping, as well as promptitude and certainty to the disbursement of the public treasure." It receives the paper of the State Banks, paid on public account, in the interior as well as elsewhere; and by placing it to the credit of the U. States as cash, renders it available wherever the public service may require."

Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter, declares "That the Bank enables the government, to transmit its funds from one extremity of the Union to another, without cost, without risk, without pressure on the section from which they are withdrawn, and with a despatch which is more like magic than reality."

Mr. McLane, Secretary of the Treasury,

in his report of the 5th December, 1831, bears his testimony to the good management of the Bank, to the economy and revenue of the nation, as paid by the consumers of foreign articles charged with duties, in every district of the country, the place of collection or depository, has no claim to any exclusive or superior accommodation arising from those depositories, over other districts. Though in the city of New York, from its great local advantages as a port of entry, may be collected one third, or one half of the revenue of the country, which is paid by consumers of the goods paying the duties, a majority of whom, probably, reside in the valley of the Mississippi; whatever advantage there might be, in allowing credit on the average permanent deposit; of such revenue, it ought not to be confined to the city of N. York. To confine it to the citizens of that city, would be to give them exclusive advantages in a property common to all the people; and in which all should be allowed to participate to a reasonable extent, as far as practicable.

Whilst the national revenue is deposited in a national bank, which has its branches, wherever the business of the country require them; it mattered not, where the revenue was collected, received and deposited. It was a fund for extending credit and accommodation, not at the point of collection and receipt, but where the wants of the citizens called for it. This the people have a right to expect, and when the public depositories are left for the use and disposition of local State Banks of limited action, one portion of the people are allowed accommodations to the prejudice of others having equal claims. This is now the condition of the public depositories, under the experiment of the President, by which they have been withdrawn from the United States Bank, and distributed amongst certain favorite Banks of the United States, where the revenue is collected.

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To Congress it belongs to provide for the collection and preservation of the public revenue; and then a National Bank is made the depository, there is no doubt of its capacity to contract, and of its ability to accede to any terms or provisions required, inasmuch as Congress which creates it, can and will give it the necessary powers. It is with Congress, to oppose such terms and limitations, and add whatever checks or guards, which may be deemed necessary or expedient for the public security, as well as exact such equivalent to the Government for the privileges conferred, as may be thought just and reasonable. The entire funds of such an institution are security to the government for the public monies in its possession, however remote the Branch may be where it is received; to be remitted where required, and the communications of the officers of the government, on the subject of the public money, and its disbursement, are with the presiding officer of an institution, from whom every information connected with the subject can be had at the capital in a very short time.

The local State Banks have only such existence, powers, and duration as have been given to them by the State Legislatures. As artificial bodies they can only contract so far as they are authorized by their several charters. Their interests are several and distinct, and sometimes in opposition to one another. They therefore cannot, with propriety or security, undertake for the ability and fidelity of one another. Their action is also subject to the control of their individual proprietors, as well as to the law-making power of the States, which have given them existence; and their management and direction may be as various as the opinions and habits of the different communities where located. To understand and be familiar with the provisions of their several charters, whilst vigilance is exercised over their business, condition, and credit, and an incessant correspondence maintained with the officers of twenty-five or thirty Local Banks in place of one; would require time, labor, and attention too great for any Secretary of the Treasury, without neglecting other more necessary and appropriate duties. This would be a pretext for a new batch of officers, by which the power and patronage of the Executive might be extended, and other partisans provided for and rewarded.

Certain local Banks selected by the favoritism of Mr. Taney, are now in possession of, and in the enjoyment of the Public Deposites, without paying any thing to the government for their use, which is a bounty to such Banks, to the prejudice of the U. States Bank, which has paid and performed to the Government all that was required. When Congress assembled last session; the national treasury was understood to be afloat at the will of the President, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, notwithstanding the importance of his Department, and the great responsibility of his trust

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of those who have witnessed the pulpit performances of Mr. Y. a large portion of Lutheran ministers can speak better in two languages, than he in one. We admit, that there may be in the Lutheran church, as there are in all others, some ministers, whose qualifications, both intellectual and moral, are very deficient. But does not Mr. Y. know the fact, which might naturally be expected from the system of his church, and has even run into a popular proverb, that her ministry is peculiarly vulnerable on this point? Yet, to the praise of my Methodist brethren, I cheerfully acknowledge, that very few of them are any longer heard denouncing education, nay the more enlightened of them are joining with their brethren of other denominations in the establishment of colleges, and advancement of liberal education; and recently, I understand, their principal religious paper has advocated Theological Seminaries also. These things we are happy to observe, because they will tend, both intellectually and morally, to improve the Methodist church, to divest her of her illiberality, to other denominations, and make her more and more like that glorious church above, "holy and without blemish; not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing."

But we hasten to inquire, how does the Rev. Y. answer our positions?

The testimony adduced by us from the letter of a Methodist minister, he does not attempt to refute; but ventures the strange assertion, that, in his opinion, "any man leaving the Methodist or any other church," "when he always received his salary with great punctuality, and was uniformly treated with kindness," "must outrage all righteousness, and be totally disqualified as a witness." This is indeed a confession which we did not expect from Mr. Y., and which we would have thought it uncharitable even to insinuate. Is it then possible, that so long as a minister receives his salary with punctuality, and is treated with kindness, no other cause can exist, sufficient in Mr. Y's opinion, to justify him in leaving his church? Not even the most dangerous errors, in doctrine, or discipline, or mode of worship! Surely Mr. Y. did not intend to express the idea conveyed by his language, or if he did, we are happy to know many ministers in connexion with him, who would spurn the idea of being actuated by the principle which he professes. No, the public will believe with me, that the minister who leaves a church, in which he received his salary with punctuality, and who received a certificate of good character and standing from the church which he leaves, and enters another in which his salary is smaller and less certain, must be actuated by higher motives than those possessed by Mr. Y. and is a peculiarly competent witness in the case.

Our assertion, that Mr. Wesley was opposed to the introduction of diocesan bishops into the Methodist church, which we established by a letter from Mr. Wesley himself, he attempts to refute by saying that Mr. Moore approved of Episcopacy!! What have the opinions of Mr. Moore to do with those of Mr. Wesley? As well might Mr. Y. expect to convince the public that Thomas Jefferson was a friend of monarchy, by showing that Prince Metemich is one!

In one paragraph Mr. Y. endeavors to prove that the Methodist Conferences are not aristocratic, by asserting that the Lutheran General Synod is as aristocratic as they are. If this were true, it would prove nothing. But as Mr. Y. is manifestly in the dark on this subject, "understanding neither what he says, nor whereof he affirms," we would inform him of the difference: In the Methodist general and annual conferences, no layman, or local preachers can possibly be a member, the travelling preachers having, in the true spirit of aristocracy, usurped to themselves also those powers, to which the laity have naturally an equal right; but in the Lutheran church, laymen are always necessarily a part of every General Synod, and no quorum can be formed without them. Again, the General Conference has "full powers to make rules and regulations for the Methodist church 'under certain restrictions,' (Discip. p. 20, ed. 1829); and these laws the laity are bound to submit to on pain of excommunication from the church. But "the powers of the Lutheran General Synod are merely those of an advisory council," and every Synod may accept or reject the advice of the General Synod, and yet remain in connexion with said body. See Formula of Government and Discip. of Luth. church, chap. I. § 7. and chap. XXI. sect. 2, § 2, 3. In short, the government of the Lutheran church is more democratic than that of any other church in the U. States, excepting only the Independent or Congregational churches of New England.

The comments of Mr. Y. on our charge that the itinerant preachers have unlimited and exclusive power to legislate for the whole church, and to change the doctrines and discipline, are both strange and ludicrous. He attempts to refute the charge, by virtually acknowledging, that they do possess this power, but maintaining that it would not be submitted to if exercised. Indeed, Mr. Y. exhibits more stern republicanism in his remarks on this subject than we were prepared to expect. For he fearlessly maintains, that there are certain bounds beyond which the mandates of the conference would not be submitted to; and plainly insinuates "that should the Conference take it into their heads to pass a resolution, that all the circuit riders shall submit their horses to their horses heads," the preachers would rebel! How far some might submit to innovations in doctrine and discipline, it would be difficult, a priori, to determine. Yet it is evident, that Mr. Y. has here taken a little advantage in the argument, by supposing rather a strong case, to stir up the spirit of resistance to the conference;

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FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

After an interval of some time, the Rev. Mr. Young again appears in the papers of last week, with an attempt to impugn some of my statements concerning the aristocratic features of Methodist church government. Had he produced any thing like proof on the subject under discussion; or had he not in the entire absence of proof, assumed an air of triumph, & boastingly asked "what becomes of the charge of rank aristocracy now?" and particularly had he not advanced several unfounded charges against the Lutheran church, we would have suffered his incoherent and irrelevant remarks to pass in silence. But in his closing paragraph, he really presumes as if he had refuted our positions, and insinuates, that we advised the printers to put a stop to the discussion. Yea, although he has now brought down his series of quotations to the end of my last communication, he clearly tells us that he is not desirous of closing the controversy, and seems anxious to fight over again the battles, in which he gained so many laurels, until he could in triumph exclaim, at least, that "Twice he vanquished all his foes, And twice he slew the slain!"

For ourselves, we confess, that after our first communication, in which we proved the mode of ministerial support, the only topic enlarged on in the Popular Theology, we have felt desirous of closing the discussion. And thus we still feel, because we have now submitted to your investigation, from the discipline itself, the proofs of the facts asserted, concerning the discipline; because Mr. Young has given proof enough, that he can bring no passages from the discipline contradicting our positions; and under these circumstances we at present see no advantage that can result from further discussion, after the errors of his last piece shall have been exposed.

Although the Rev. Mr. Y. ought by this time to know, that the citizens of our county can discriminate between personal abuse and argument, he seems still unable to subdue his besetting sin, and again clearly proves, that if control of our positions be a trait of christian character, he for one has not quite reached "perfection." On one occasion he even becomes peevish, and completely demolishes our statement of what we considered the meaning of the steward's report in plain English, by saying, "yes, and in Dutch too." A profound argument this, indeed! Nor less original than profound! Only my Rev. friend has made a slight mistake in confounding the Dutch with the German language. A matter of information I would state to him, that the people whom he designed to stigmatize, are by intelligent writers styled Germans; whilst the term which he uses in derision, designates another respected nation, many of whose descendants reside in this vicinity. Yet, happily, it is not thought that this mistake will divest the argument of any of its force.

Mr. Y's attainments upbraid the Lutheran church with having unworthy theological professors and preachers. So much of this charge as relates to me individually, shall, like his other personal abuse, pass unnoticed; but in regard to the attainments of my ministerial brethren, I will remark, that, judging from the statements

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

for considering the high meagre and good keeping for which the circuit preachers have been so long and so much in demand. Cases prove a hazardous experiment to yield obedience to such a mandate! And some men, who would justify themselves in submitting to the abuse of many other rights which they have voluntarily entrusted to the Conference, would here see an important difference in the case, and judge that

"Trust is a trial; if it break, 'Tis not as desperate as a neck."

Yet we submit to Mr. Y. himself, whether, on his own principle, if he received his salary punctually, he would not be bound at least to make the attempt.

Thus might we take up every point touched on by Mr. Y., and show, that he has failed to disprove a single one. But it would be a mere waste of time. Our charges were that the discipline contained features of aristocracy. This we proved by enumerating eleven items or counts, all drawn from the discipline itself. Now it is evident, if we have mis-stated the discipline, Mr. Y. would have quoted the discipline to prove it. But this, for good reasons, he does not attempt. In one case he refers to the discipline for his assertion that "all stewards are elected by the members of the church." I again examined, and find that he is mistaken. The discipline says "The preacher having the charge of the circuit, shall have the right of nominating the stewards, but the quarterly meeting Conference shall confirm or reject such nomination." If any election by the people is practised, it is unauthorized by the discipline. (p. 166.)

Upon a conscientious review of the whole, then, it appears, that all our citations from the discipline are admitted by Mr. Y. to be correct; it appears from the letter of the Methodist minister and the report of the New York Conference; 2d, that the travelling preachers generally, though with some exceptions, receive the amount allowed by the discipline; and it appears, 3d, that the features of the aristocracy remain unrefuted. In conclusion we regret, that we have been compelled to state some facts which may have been unpleasant to the Rev. Y. to whom we feel no ill-will; and our only apology is, that the necessity of the case rendered it inevitable.

S. S. SCHMUCKER.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 15, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 to \$5 12 1/2.

Congressional Nomination.

The conferees from Adams and Franklin counties, who met on Thursday last, have nominated the

Hon. Geo. Chambers, our present Representative in Congress, as a candidate for re-election, to be supported by all opposed to Executive usurpation.

A meeting of Anti-masons who are disaffected with the nomination of Mr. STEVENS as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature, was held in Oxford on Saturday last. We have not yet seen the proceedings; but learn that the meeting recommended the Anti-masonic Ticket as settled, with the exception of Mr. Stevens, in whose room they have nominated Mr. PATTERSON, our late member.

Mr. CHAMBERS, our present Representative in Congress, has published an address to his constituents, on the principal subjects which occupied the attention of the last Congress. We have, this week, copied part of the address, which we recommend to the careful perusal of our readers—the remainder may be expected in our next. From the unanimity of feeling amongst those opposed to Gen. Jackson in this district, we can assure our friends abroad, that Mr. Chambers will be re-elected with a very considerable majority.

As considerable acrimony appears to be entering into the compositions of the Rev. gentlemen who have occupied our columns for some time past, we would advise a cessation of hostilities—especially, as the public are now, as far as we are able to ascertain, perfectly satisfied that the matter in controversy should be dropped.

We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a new line of Stages to connect with the rail-road at Columbia, and which will pass through this place to the West. The number of passengers which will arrive at the termination of the rail-road, when the locomotives are placed upon it, will certainly require more accommodations than exist at present, for their transportation.

A large bear was killed on Saturday, by Dr. Grover, of that place. Their appearance in this part of the country, is very rare.

We noted last week that an error occurred in the calculation of the advantages of the School law, by a corres-

pondent. We since discover that the only error was saying "thirty-two towns," instead of "thirty-two churches." The calculation was, therefore, correct, so far as the writer had data before him.

Maine Elections.—On Monday last, an election took place for Governor, Members of the State Legislature and for Congress. From the few returns received it is evident, that there is a decided Whig gain throughout the State, but not sufficient to overthrow the Jackson party. Their majority last year was rising 6000 votes, but this will be so far reduced, as to make it an easy conquest at the next election. The spirit of the People is up, and "revolutions never go backward."

Bull. Pat.

From the New York Courier.
THE JERSEY BLUES ARE COMING.
The assemblage of the Whig State Convention of New Jersey, on Wednesday, was the largest gathering of the People since the political revolution of '98.—Over 1000 delegates were in attendance, representing every township and county in the State, and more than 2000 Whigs participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

VERMONT.

Forty-two towns give Palmer, (anti-mason) 4837; Seymour, (Whig) 3518; Bradley, (Jackson) 2339. The Executive Council is chosen by a plurality vote, and consist of twelve; of these 11 anti-masons have been elected. The House of Representatives will consist of 67 anti-masons, 40 Whigs, and 23 Jacksonmen. There is no choice for Governor by the people, but Gov. Palmer, (anti-Jackson) will no doubt be re-elected. Mr. Slade, an anti-masonic whig, is re-elected to Congress, and it is believed that Hall, (Whig) has also been chosen. There is no choice in the three other districts; and a new election will be ordered.

U. S. Gaz.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following highly interesting information is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette, of the 10th ultimo, of which we shall no doubt shortly have the authentic particulars:

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT

Between the U. S. Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.

"By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the U. States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the U. S. forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These were the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail or that of Saturday next, we hope, will furnish the details of this affair."

From the Washington Globe.

Arrests for Mail Depredations.

We learn that the Postmaster and his Assistant of the Wythe Co. H. Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried at that place, on the 17th inst. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Post-master.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

We have been favored with the following letter from St. Barts, detailing some disturbances which had followed the promulgation of the abolition of slavery in St. Kitts. We have no doubt they have been speedily suppressed. It is not in the small islands or crown colonies that any danger is to be apprehended from negro insurrection.

N. Y. Cour.

St. Barts, Aug. 12.

The island of St. Kitts was, in the beginning of this month put in great confusion by the few free negroes, who would not as usual go to their work; saying, "they were free like Bucks, they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep." By a boat arrived yesterday from Sandy Point, we are informed, that about 15 or 20 were killed, several flogged to death, and a great number are to be sent to Bermuda or Halifax. About 3 to 400 retired to the mountains and are to be hunted like wild beasts.

It is reported that Antigua and Monserat are under martial law.

By a gentleman from Martinique we were also informed that the mutinous who were taken at the revolt in December last had been tried by the Supreme Court—16 were condemned to be hanged, the remainder, about 72, to be sent to the galleys for more or less time.

I can assure you, my dear sir, that in this part of the world we live upon volcanoes, although we have but very little risk in this island.

Letters received at Trinidad from Colombia, state that the town of Santa Martha (province of Terra Firma) has been totally sunk by an earthquake.

Hagerstown, Sept. 11.

Stage Accident.—On Monday evening last, as the Eastern Stages entered

town, the Stage belonging to the Peoples' Line, being full of passengers, was upset, and several of the passengers were injured. The driver, we learn, was also somewhat injured. The other passengers escaped with little injury.—*Torch Light.*

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. Sept. 9.

We have been informed of a fatal accident growing out of intemperance and a violation of the Sabbath, which occurred near Loudon, in this county, on the 24th ult. Samuel Mundis, and one or two others, in a state of intoxication, undertook to shoot a squirrel from a tree, situated near a church, during the time of divine worship. After a number of ineffectual shots were fired at the squirrel, Mundis swore a horrible oath that he would have it, and ascended the tree to accomplish his object—from which he accidentally fell, or was shot! On examination it was found that his skull was broken, and that he had a deep hole in his side! He was buried, as we understand, without the formality of an inquest. During their disgraceful and fatal frolic, these persons, it is said, occasionally had for liquor to a tipping house, which had for some time been a nuisance to that neighborhood, and has demanded the attention of the Constable of the township.

Repos.

DISTRESS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the subjoined affecting notice:

Deaths by Cholera.—A case of unusual distress occurred in the Eleventh Ward, a day or two since. Both father and mother died of cholera, within a few hours of each other, leaving five perfectly helpless and destitute children, the oldest only six years of age. The parents were from Ireland, poor and friendless. The children were found by Alderman Fickell, playing in the sand near the house, unconscious of their loss or situation, and without any relative to take care of them. Alderman Fickell immediately took them into his own wagon, and placed them comfortably in the Arms House."

We can scarcely imagine a more affecting picture, than that of the children sporting almost beside the dead bodies of their parents, unconscious that the earthly means of their support had been withdrawn, and that now, when hunger pressed, they must look for their "daily bread" to their Father in Heaven. We are no poet, but a plain matter of fact man, else would such a scene awaken inspiration—the nursing pressing its head against the cold inanimate bosom, once the fountain whence it drew life, but now throbbing with no sympathy, and the arm that once clasped the little trembler, giving back no embrace—or when an older one presses the lip of the lifeless father, and starting back from the chill that meets his warmest touch, wonders that no responsive kiss answers the token of his dependent love.

U. S. Gaz.

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

The tolls collected on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, from the 2d to the 30th of August, 1834, amounted to eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. At this rate, the tolls in a year would reach one hundred and ten thousand and ninety-one dollars and fifty-five cents, equal to the interest upon two millions two hundred thousand dollars. As it is believed that the whole cost of the road will not exceed three millions of dollars, this result cannot fail to be highly gratifying to all who take an interest in the progress of our public works. It should be remembered that only one track of the road is yet finished, and that is used but partially, owing to the interruptions consequent upon the prosecution of the work on the second track. It should also be remembered, that the western trade and the Susquehanna trade have not yet been brought upon the railway. From these facts it must be apparent, that the completion of this great work, and its use for the ends for which it is designed, will amply compensate the State for the expenditure upon it, and yield a large surplus revenue.

Penn. Reporter.

A labourer employed on the Boston and Providence rail road, going into bathe, plunged head foremost in the water, where it was but eighteen inches deep, and broke his neck, by concussion on the bottom.

Severe Penalty.—At a recent session of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington, Vt. two young men were tried for disinterring the remains of the dead. The proof exhibited against them was purely circumstantial, but sufficiently strong to warrant the jury in convicting them. When pronouncing sentence, the Judge remarked upon the severe penalties affixed to the crime in that State, and stated that it was in the power of the Court to have sentenced them to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison, besides imposing a fine of one thousand dollars, but in mercy they were sentenced to three years imprisonment, and subjected to a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution.

Phil. Inq. & Com.

At a Whig Meeting in Columbia county (New York) last week, enthusiastic and numerous as they have been elsewhere, the aged ALEXANDER COFFIN pre-

eloquently adverts to the presence of this venerable Republican:

"One of the most touching incidents of the day was the escort of the venerable Chairman of the Convention at the Court House, by the members of both meetings, to his residence. It was truly interesting to see this venerable man, his head white

with the frost of 93 winters, whose life measures almost half the period since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, whose heart never felt a craven throb, and never beat with the pulse of liberty, moving in front of the Whigs of '34, the compeer and representative of the Whigs of '76. All who knew any thing of the life and character of this Whig patriarch, knew that, early as well as late, by sea and land, he had been the constant and ardent supporter of republican liberty; and even now, with the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birth-day close at hand, the "almond tree" has long since "blossomed," yet the desire that belongs to the heart of the patriot does not fail, nor will it till the silver chord is wholly loosed and the golden bowl is broken. He still feels as strong an interest as ever in the honor and happiness of his country, and if he may be spared till his approaching redemption from the sway of faction shall have come, he will be ready to depart in peace."

In one of the adjoining counties the following singular marriage took place: A collier was engaged in burning coals near the residence of a middle aged woman and her daughter, and generally spent his leisure hours at their house. At length marriage was spoken of, the arrangements made, and the day fixed; but as the relations were opposed to the match, and the ceremony having to be performed in the dark, the poor collier did not know until morning that he had been married to the mother instead of the daughter. He was dissatisfied at first, but appears now contented, saying, "that it is perhaps better for him, as the mother must know more than the daughter."

Perry Forrester.

The nomenclature of the West is a strange one. It would puzzle us down-easters to detect its origin or its philosophy. The Illinois Pioneer gives the following list of nick-names adopted to distinguish the citizens of the following States.—In Kentucky they are called

Corn Crackers,
Ohio,
Indiana,
Missouri,
Michigan T.
The Yankees are called Eels.

Whether the Missouri folks are self-christened, or whether their neighbors have baptized them, we know not. If the former, they are a squallid set of fellows, and if the latter, their neighbors must have most revolting notions of them.—Give us any other name but that which stands for a Missouri man. The Yankees have reason to squirm under their title.

Very favorable accounts of the value and productiveness of the Southern Gold region continues to reach us. The Athens (Geo.) Banner publishes a letter from Nacoochee Valley, in that State, which mentions that in one day "twelve hands obtained one thousand one hundred and seventy-five penny weights of gold from the Richardson mine in that valley. The largest mass weighed 93 dwts."

Singular Oversight.—The Evening Post tells of a funeral procession recently formed for the burial of a deceased person, in the city of New York, which had set off with a hearse at its head, and had proceeded nearly to the place of interment, when a messenger overtook the cavalcade, and announced the fact that the corpse was left behind!

Population in Paris.—On the 15th of March, 1827, the population of Paris was certified by an ordinance of Charles X. to be 890,431. On the 11th of May, 1832, another census was taken, when the returns made out but 774,338, being 116,093 less than before the revolution. Out of the whole number only one in every 172 of the inhabitants voted at the late election.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the "Opponents of Executive Usurpations," and the friends of the "Supremacy of the Laws," held at the house of J. Gourley, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, Mr. HENRY VAN ORSDEL was appointed Chairman, and Mr. George Heck Secretary. The object of the meeting being to nominate Inspector and Assessors, the following Ticket was unanimously adopted, and recommended to the undivided support of all opposed to the ruinous measures advocated by the Van Buren party, viz:

Inspector—Wm. W. Paxton.
Assessor—David McCrory.
Assistant Assessors—Edwin A. Adce, Henry Welly.
Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers in the county, except the "Anti-Mason."

H. VAN ORSDEL, Chairman.

GEORGE HECK, Sec'y.

Ticket for School Directors.

[ELECTION ON FRIDAY NEXT.]
THADDEUS STEVENS,
SAMPSON S. KING,
JOHN HOUCK,
GEORGE SMYER,
JAMES A. THOMPSON,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES M'SHERRY,
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MUSSLEMAN,
AUDITOR,
SAMUEL DIEHL,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JACOB WILL.

DECEASED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. C.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jacob, Mr. Benjamin Whitmore, to Miss Tenny Ann Mort—all of Maryland.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. Bernard Hildebrand, to Miss Eliza Brown—both of Berlin, Adams county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. Frederick Spangler, to Miss Mary Roser—both of this county.

On Saturday morning last, Miss Ann Eliza Harlan, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Harlan, of Menallen township.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Jacob Ferree, of Cumberland township, aged about 77 years.

The Citizens of Mount Pleasant township, who are interested in the proposed School Law, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. S. Swope, in Bonaughtown, on Thursday Evening next.

Sept. 15.

MANY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted, by note or book account, to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with DANIEL COMFORT, and those accounts & notes at Major's Mill, with ADAM WALTER, Esq.—as the accounts are left with them for collection. Those persons who do not close their accounts on or before the 15th of October next, may rely on having suits brought against them, without respect to persons.

JOHN SLOTHOWER.

Sept. 15.

Atan Orphans' Court.

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 25th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SOLOMON BOWERS,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, inst. to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 15.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS J. COOPER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September. Persons indebted to them, will settle the same with THOMAS J. COOPER, as soon as convenient, at the Old Stand.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

FRANKLIN COOPER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

FRESH SUPPLY.

Thomas J. Cooper,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues business as usual, and hopes, by personal attention, to be able to supply his old customers. His Assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Domestic.

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

Hollow Ware & Stoves,

all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Persons indebted to him for old accounts and notes, will please to call and settle the same by the middle of October, and save costs.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of

FREDERICK STEINOUR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book account, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Menallen township, Sept. 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of

John Steinour, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

DAVID WILLS,

Administrator pendente lite.

Sept. 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of

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Administrator pendente lite.

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DAVID WILLS,

Administrator pendente lite.

Sept. 1.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

GRANDBERRYHILL,

is offered for sale. It is about 100 acres—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick

DWELLING,

containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and

PHO LOG

Tenant-Houses,

one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to Simon Becker, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18.

Lumber! Lumber!!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand a very large assortment of

White Pine & Yellow Pine

BOARDS,

1st Plank, Pine Plank,

SHANAHAN,

Fine & Oak Shingles,

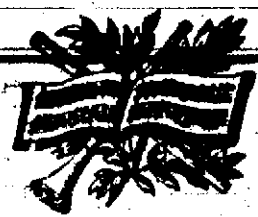
POPLAR SCANTLING, CHERRY

BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.

He has also on hand a large stock of

IRON,

Rolled, Hammered, and Round, from



CONCERT.

Emil Heerbruegger,
Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends giving a CONCERT, in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 15th inst. for the benefit of the German Society of Pennsylvania College, to assist in defraying the expense of the purchase of their instruments. To consist of

- PART I.**
1. Quintet, arranged by T. Kuoffner.
 2. Introduction and March, full orchestra, by E. Heerbruegger.
 3. Thema, with variations, do. by do.
 4. Air from Cinderella, by Rossini, arranged for the brass instruments by E. Heerbruegger.
 5. United States Marine March, full orchestra, by a Lady of Charleston.
- PART II.**
6. Tyrolean air—full orchestra.
 7. Air—"Oh no! we never mention her."
 8. Solo, for French horn, by E. Heerbruegger.
 9. Duet, for 2 Guitars.
 10. Finale—full orchestra—by do.
- Price of admission 25 cents—children half price.
- Sept. 1.

Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 15th & 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Commencement will be on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet at the same time to transact business.

J. G. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Aug. 25.

GETTYSBURG Female Academy.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on Thursday and Friday the 18th and 19th inst. It is hoped that the friends of liberal Female Education will manifest their interest by their attendance on this occasion.

The Winter Session will commence on Monday the 20th of October next.

J. H. MARSDEN, Principal.

Sept. 8.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A FARM

Late the property of Samuel Overholzer, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, one mile from Hampton, containing 120 Acres, part clear and part woodland; some good meadow. The buildings are a 2 story

Log House, & Barn, stone Spring-house, & stone Smith-shop. There are two Orchards, and two running streams, one at each side of the place.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN OVERHOLZER, }
JACOB HAINES, }

Sept. 1.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

NEW Hardware Store.

George Arnold,
HAVING engaged in the Hardware business, has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and well assorted Stock, embracing almost every article calculated for

House-Keeping & Building.
EDGE TOOLS, GLASS, & C.

with most articles suitable for the

FARMER & MECHANIC.
Any article wanted, not on hand, will, at all times be procured in a few days.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF
Rolled & Hammered Iron,

(warranted),

and, as usual, a fine stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,

STONE, WOOD, &
QUEENSWARE,

all of which will be sold on the most
pleasing terms. All kinds of Pro-
duce and old wrought Iron taken in ex-
change for Goods.

Aug. 11.

FOR RENT.

The Grist-Mill.
SAW-MILL,
and Plaster-Mill,

LATE of Wm. Moore, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, will be Rented, by private contract, for a term of years, and if not leased before the first day of October next, will, on that day, be Rented by Public Auction.

The terms can be known on application to the Widow's son, of said deceased, living at the premises.

JAMES GREASON, Jr.,

Sept. 1.

The Mechanics' Institute

WILL meet in the College, according to adjournment, on Monday Evening the 15th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

W. W. PAXTON, Sec'y.

Sept. 8.

Wanted immediately.

ONE or two Boys, as Apprentices to the Silver-Plating Business.

Boys from the country would be preferred.

JOHN M'FARREN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given to the subscriber, at his sale, are due, and in the hands of G. F. Kezner, Esq. for collection.

Those wishing to save costs, will please call and pay the same before the 20th of September, inst., or suits will be brought.

FREDERICK HINSON.

Sept. 1.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, on the 25th of July last,

A Red Brindle Bull,

about 4 years old; his hind feet white, and has a little white on his forehead between the horns—both ears cropped. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WEAGLY.

Aug. 25.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, some time in July last,

A Spotted Heifer,

about two years old—has a split in the left ear—no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE WEAVER.

Aug. 25.

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,
BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SWYER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and
Miscellaneous Books.

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copalva—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

NOTICE.

A of DANIEL SWENEY, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the 20th of September next.

And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, } Ex's.
ZEPH. HERBERT, }

Aug. 11.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of Nov'r next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DANIEL HEAGY.

Aug. 25.

The York Republican, Carlisle Herald, and Baltimore Gazette, will insert the above three times, forward the papers, and charge this Office.

Doctor Schmucker's

POPULAR THEOLOGY,
WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 28.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur, " Gamboge,
Cream Tartar, " Mastic,
Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,
Glauber do. " Tragacanth,
Rochelle do. " Copal,
Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac,
Annatto, " Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis, " Sassafras,
Camphor, " Asafetida,
Calomel, " Elastic,
Castor-Oil, Gall Aleppo,
Senna, Isinglass,
Manna, Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric, Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol, Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin, Opium,
Do. Camomile, Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills, Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do. " Almonds,
Lee's do. " Aniseed,
Hooper's do. " Cloves,
Chapman's do. " Juniper,
Rush's do. " Lavender,
German do. " Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,
Do. Root, " Pulgii,
Borax, Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root, Magnesia,
British Oil, Lavender Comp.,
Antimony, " Jalap,
Tartaric Acid, Oil Cajuput,
Balsam Peru, " Seneca,
" Sulphur, " Sassafras,
" Tartaric, " Balaam,

Beaman's Drops, " Lemon,
Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,
Coccinella, " Spruce,
Gum Arabic, " Harleum,
" Benjoin, " Turpentine,
" Guaiacum, " Worm Seed,
" Shellac, " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Worm-destroying Syrup.

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

CAUTION.

STOREKEEPERS, and all other persons, in the county of Adams, or elsewhere, are hereby warned not to trust my wife, Elizabeth Deardorff, or any other person whatever, on my account, without a written order from me—as I shall pay no such debts or contracts after this date.

JACOB DEARDORFF.

Sept. 1.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to pass or repass on my premises, without leave. Those trespassing thereon must abide the consequences.

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

Hamilton township, Sept. 1.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

HAVE opened an Office in Hagers-town, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On **LIVES;**
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

(NINTH VOLUME.)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

BY I. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Aug. 11.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterpiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelude Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,
And a large and general assortment of

GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

CUBES.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubes, for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected:—I, JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election
will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October
next, (the 14th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the

township of York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1808, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—
SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote in this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

JAMES BELL, Jun. Sheriff.

Sept. 3.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house of Philip Eigh, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boecher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Tupper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonanoughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED.

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

3d day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall